What Our Veterans Have to Say About Their Old Campaigns.

RIDENOUR SPEAKS.

Tells How His Brigade Executed a Danger-

ous and Important Service. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE:



LEASE give me a little space to call a halt to Chas, Banks, Co. H, 1st Ohio, in the issue of May 12, headed "Missionary Ridge," etc. In the first place, the Second Division, Fifteenth Corps, never reached Chattanooga until the cracker line was opened and fully established from Stephenson.

He says he believes our officers were ignorant of the expedition. They were not. Again, he says: "In less time than it takes to tell it, each commander of his company

had his men out-skirmishers deployed-and all were advancing as fast as the steepness of the mountain would permit, and were soon in possession of the ground just occupied by the rebels; they giving up a ter a lively skirmish. Having now driven them from this important position, there was no time lost in laying a pontoon bridge across the river at this point (Brown's Ferry),"

We went from a mile to a mile and a half before we reached any mountain, there was no skirmishing whatever, and Brown's Ferry is below Chattanooga. Capt. Webster has reference to a different time and place.

The facts concerning the expedition Banks

refers to are as follows, and have passed into history as facts:

"The Second Division, Fifteenth Corps, reached Chattanooga Nov. 21, and crossed the swift, swollen Tennessee upon a frail pontoon bridge at Brown's Ferry, and waded three miles in mire, through a steady pour, until we reached the rear of some hills on the peninsula opposite Chattanooga, where we encamped about noon. The next merning our brigade, without its camp equipage, moved five miles to the northward, and went into bivouac along the North Chickamauga Creek, which we found filled with pontoons.

On Monday, the 23d, we remained in the same position and received full instructions respecting an important and dangerous service for which our (the First) brigade had been selected, in connection with the grand strategy by which Gen. Grant hoped to overwhelm the Confederate forces then holding Chattanooga in close

Certain officers and men of the 55th Ill. and 8th Mo. were instructed to carefully observe the position of the cavalry picket-posts along the opposite shore of the Tennessee day and

One hundred and sixteen pontoons constructed in Chattanooga had been secretly conveyed across the river and by woods roads to the creek where we lay, about a mile above its junction with the river. Every boat was manned by four men selected for their acquaint ance with water craft. The company commanders received special instructions, and in turn informed their men during the day. All guns were loaded, but not capped, and no one was to fire, except by orders. To each boat

were assigned 25 men and officers. At about 11 o'clock at night the boats received their quotas, and the expedition started.

The 8th Mo. led, followed by the 55th. The line of pontoons floated silently down the narrow creek until the Tennessee was reached, and then hugged the west shore closely as possible. We hushed our very whispers, and the oars were carefully muffled. The impetuous river, swollen by the heavy

rains, bore us swiftly down, and the darkness was so dense under the cloudy sky, and in the shadows of the forest that lined the shore, that we could hardly see the batteau next be-

The rebel picket-fires on the opposite bank glimmered through the mist. We could see guards throwing wood upon them, and once wise rarely was there any sound save the steady monotone of the rushing water.

The leading boat directed its course so as to picket-post, and the instant it struck land the 25 men sprang ashore, quickly surrounded the sentinel and reserve-guard, and, quietly marching them to the boat, landed them on the opposite side of the river, and then followed the other pontoons. The second boat in like manner took in the second outpost, and so on till

all were seized. But one gun was fired, and that by the last sentine! captured, who, in his nervous surprise, the enemy. The 8th Mo. and 116th Ill. landed above the mouth of South Chickamanga River. 55th Ill. and passing down three miles from the mouth of the creek, crossed the river at a the west shore served as a signal to the oarsman. Landing with intrenching tools, pickets were thrown out. Every man worked with a will. The ground was favorable, and in an incredibly short time quite substantial earth-

works were thrown up. The oarsmen, as fast as their boats were unloaded, hastened directly to the opposite shore, where the other troops of the Fifteenth Corps were waiting to be ferried over.

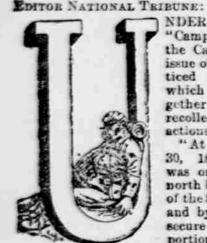
Before there was a glimpse of daylight not only the whole division (the Second), commanded by Gen. Morgan L. Smith (not Hazen). but that of Gen. John E. Smith, 8,000 men in all, were in line on the south bank.

The Pioneers began constructing the bridge. As soon as the landing was effected each pontoon brought over its portion of balks, anchors, etc. The wagons of the train, with 24 extra bosts, had been brought to the crossing, so that there was no delay, and as fast as the boats used for ferriage were needed the oarsmen delivered them, the construction going on simultaneously from both shores. By sunrise the bridge, 450 feet long, was completed, and by noon the three divisions, with their artillery, were in battle array.

The next day Bragg was driven from his stronghold, which had nothing to do with opening the cracker line.

Gen. Hazen did not command the division until near the 4th of July, 1864. And I want to remind Capt. Riebs Picket Shots of May 5, that there were 15 regi- to their works about 3 a.m., found them dements in Gen. Hazen's Division at the capture | serted, and in a few minutes our whole picket of Fort McAllister, instead of nine. The 55th Ill. was there in reserve with five other regiments, and there were men in that charge from every regiment in the division .- J. B. Ride-MOUE, Captain, Co. A, 55th Hit.

HOW HE REMEMBERS IT. A Pioneer Officer Differs Materially from the 10th Ohio Cavalryman.



NDER the head of "Campaign Through the Carolinas," in the issue of April 28, I noticed the following. which does not altogether agree with my recollections of transactions at the time:

"At this date (Jan. 30, 1865) Kilpatrick was ordered to move north by the west bank of the Savannah River. and by a rapid march secure a point for a portion of the left wing to cross the river at or

mear Sister's Ferry, about 40 miles above. * * * "We reached Sister's Ferry about noon the next day, capturing two small boats and getting possession of the ferry without much oppo-Bition. * * *

"A force was placed on the opposite side of the river, which encountered a small rebel force that was driven off without much

Now, the First and Third Divisions of the Twentieth Corps crossed the Savannah River at or near Savannah Jan. 17, 1865, and proceeded directly to Robertville. The date of our arrival there I cannot now give, but we were sev-

FIGHTING THEM OVER. trees, and being almost impassable from frequent rains. We laid over one day at Porrysburg on account of the heavy rain. burg on account of the heavy rain.

The only dry spot that could be found for our Brigade Headquarters—and that was none too dry at this time-was in a graveyard, while our tent covered several graves, tombstones, etc. It would be ample time to allow for us to reach Robertsville, say eight days, making our arrival there on the 25th or 26th of January, late in the afternoon.

There our brigade-the First-commanded by Col. Jas. L. Selfridge, of the First Division, commanded by Gen. Jackson, was ordered to Sister's Ferry, some two miles distant. A short distance from the town we struck the was one continuous body of water from ankle to waist deep, with two or three bayous to cross, and the bridges washed away

We contrived to get across one and possibly two that night, when Col. Selfridge saw the impossibility of getting the whole brigade there that evening, and sent, I think, two companies to try to reach the ferry that night. The rest of the brigade returned to the high ground and camped for the night.

During the night the water had fallen conconsiderably, so we reached the ferry without quite as much of a wetting as those who preceded us the night before had received. Here we found the gunboat Pontiac, a wooden double-ender, at anchor in the middle of the river, and a low ridge of dry ground next the

river, only just large enough to encamp the brigade by squeezing in close. In two or three days the water had subsided so we could reach the high land without wading

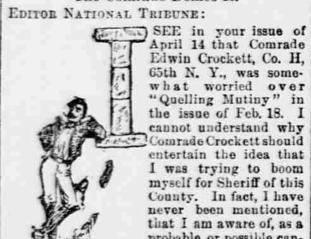
through water, but the mud was almost as impassable. A daily detail of about 200 men from the brigade was made, which, with the brigade pioneers, was put under the writer, with orders to repair and make the road from the ferry to Robertville passable for the trains, etc., which were expected to cross on their arrival, and had been at that work some three days when the head of Kilpatrick's column The General himself was among the first

who crossed, and took dinner at our Brigade Headquarters, spending some little time there, After Kilpatrick's trains, etc., were out of the way, came the head of Geary's Division, the Second of the Twentieth Corps, and I well remember the scoring we got because we had the roads in no better shape for him to get over, as the cavalry and trains had rendered them again almost impassable, except where we had had time to corduroy; which had to be completed before Geary's trains could get

We then joined Geary's Division until we

overtook our own division, which was several days thereafter, and I think must have been by a different route, as I distinctly recollect having one or two sharp skirmishes at bridge crossings while attached to Geary's Division. Now, if we had been encamped at Sister's Ferry for nearly a full week, with one of our gunboats lying there all the time, before Kilpatrick's column came up, I cannot see how they found and captured the two small boats and encountered a rebel force on the opposite side; that is, after they had crossed, which would bring them on the same side where we were encamped. None of our brigade saw any rebel force there, or boats, except the Pontiac and the pontoons .- C. N. BARRETT, Lieutenant and Pioneer Officer, First Brigade, Second, Division, Twentieth Corps, Port Allegheny,

The Comrade Denies It.



65th N. Y., was somethe issue of Feb. 18. I cannot understand why Comrade Crockett should entertain the idea that I was trying to boom myself for Sheriff of this never been mentioned. that I am aware of, as a probable or possible candidate for Sheriff or any other County office, and surely I would not ac-

cept the office of Sheriff if I were elected today. Not that I am a traveling National Bank. and don't require the per diem, but my health is such that I cannot live but away up here in the mountains, 50 miles from anywhere, where no one but an old scout like Comrade Crockett could find me. Furthermore, I do not flatter heard the challenge of a sentinel, but other- myself that I could get the Sheriff's office if I wanted it. I am not built that way; and if I were, the last thing I would do would be to boom myself on my record, not if it were equal run across the stream a little below the first to that of Lieut. Cushing of the Navy. A firstclass war record is perfectly fatal in politics west of the Rocky Mountains. As for me being "chief hero," as Comrade Crockett would have me appear in the fracas on the transport Mississippi, I never looked at it in that light. For every man present was quite as much "chief hero" as myself-in my way of viewing that long-ago affair. I simply did my duty. If there was any "chief hero" in the first act of that play, he was Capt. Clark, of the fired into the air; but this caused no alarm to | 61st Mass. As for Comrade McShane, I never heard of him until I saw "Quelling Mutiny,' but on April 19 I received a letter from Judge The other regiment, following the lead of the J. T. Morgan, of the Idaho Supreme Court, who, in referring to "Quelling Mutiny," states that he is acquainted with A. C. McShane, the point which had been selected. A lantern on writer of that article. This is all I have to say .- Monroe Daggerr, Co. I, 11th Me., Saint Marie's, Idaho.

GETTING INTO SAVANNAH. A 102d N. Y. Comrade Brings Proof of His Regiment Being the First There.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: ET me say something about the first troops lin Savannah, Ga. I was on picket duty on the nights of Dec. 20 and 21, 1864, on the bank of the Savannah River, our regiment being camped on the bank, the extreme left of the Union line. We were very close to the rebel works, so close that they could not maintain a picket-line in front of their works. We had dug in from the river bank and run a trench parallel with

the works, and in that our pickets watched. On this night we heard the wagons crossing on pontoons below us, and knew pretty well what was being done. A few of us craw

was inside. I took about 12 or 15 men and started for the front. Soon we met two men coming toward us in a buggy, one carrying a white flag, which he waved excitedly. He said he was the Mayor of Savannah, and wanted to surrender. We sent them to the rear under guard and hurried on. It was still dark. A few shots were fired

at us from the brush, but we did not stop. We knew our supports were coming up rapidly, and we made all haste to get in first, thinking only of "Uncle Billy's" promise, which all the boys will remember, that the first command in the city should have the Provost-Guard. We found the streets full of excited people, but no armed troops. They

welcomed us in good style, evidently glad to see us. We rushed to the pontoon bridge just in time to see our end swinging off in the river. Then with my little command still intact I ran to the foot of East Bay street, to a large mill filled with flour and meal, which was being stolen. left a guard there and hurried back to the Custom House just in time to assist Gen, Geary

in raising "Old Glory." Any comrade who has a copy of the paper printed that day or the next will find that the 192d N. Y. was the first to enter that city, and the official fact that Geary's Division was Provost-Guard for six weeks ought to settle the

question as to who was first. Thanks, Comrade Mereness, for standing up so nobly for the dear old White Star Division. Perhaps you were with me that night.—ALEX. HUNT, First Sergeant, Co. F, 102d N. Y., Pierce

City, Mo.

Don't put off your orders for THE NA-TIONAL TRIBUNE Portrait Cards a single day. It is only a few weeks now until the Encampment, and there will be a great rush for rebellion. The supporting regiments on the

A Pennsylvania Reserve Man Makes a Few Explanations. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE:



HOMAS TAYLOR certainly writes from recollection, and not from history, as there are some uncertain and some misleading assertions in his article of April 28, The 155th Pa. very likely did what he states. The Wheatfield is a little north of west from Little Round Top; the Devil's Den a little south of west; Pickett's charge was due

north, and from a mile to a mile and a half from Little Round Top. The time the 155th changed position to Little Round Top was near 5 p. m. on the second day's battle, for it was after they secured that position that the two brigades (not only the 1st Rifles) formed with the left near the 155th Pa. and charged northwest, driving the rebels off that side of the hill and to the right of Devil's Den, and on up into the Wheatfield. None fell back through their line. We held our position at the Wheatfield, and

on the third day, when Pickett made his des-

perate charge far to the right of us, we were ordered to charge across the Wheatfield, which we did, and then changed front and charged due south, capturing the last prisoners taken on the left during the battle of Gettysburg. Pickett's charge never reached the Wheatfield. We were relieved on the Fourth of July, and passed Little Round Top on the north, resting on the east side about noon. While in our position at the Wheatfield we could see the infantry and artillery on Little Round Top. They did not have a very comfortable position, for the rebel artillery concentrated their fire so as to silence the artillery in position on Little Round Top. We could see the shells strike the rocks and explode or smash like snowballs, making lively music, and the rebel sharpshooters in and around Devil's Den made them cau-

tious about exposing their mugs on the hill. The west face of Little Round Top can only be climbed through the rocks and bushes by slow, twisting movements, and no line of battle could ascend there. On the south, east, and northeast faces the ascent is comparatively easy, and there was no attack made by the rebel infantry on Little Round Top at any time

later than 6 p. m. July 2, 1863. The one brigade of P. R. V. C., after getting nto position, occupied the depression between Little and Big Round Top, extending the greater way up the north side of Big Round Fop. It was composed of the 9th, 10th, 12th, and 5th regiments. The First Brigade did the charging across the clearing, Wheatfield, and through the woods to the left, nearly a mile, and included the 1st Rifles (Bucktails), 1st, 2d, Sth, and 11th regiments, all under Brig.-Gen. Crawford, with the First Brigade, commanded by Gen. McCandless, of the 2d regiment; Col. Fisher, of the 5th regiment.

The view from Little Round Top is excelacquainted, some statements that intend to rep- his first article. resent things as they occurred are so located as made for strangers; for there are many rocky, bushy places, and more than one wheatfield, though there is but one called the Wheatfield April 14 that Comrade | when writing about the Gettysburg battle.

I hope Comrade Taylor will not take this as an insult, and if he ever comes here and inwhat worried over quires for me, I will spend a day with him on "Quelling Mutiny" in and around Little Round Top .- I. N. DURBO-BAW, Two Taverns, Adams Co., Pa.

MARYE'S HIGHTS.

The Story of the Ascent of the 6th Me., and the Placing of Its Flag.



claiming that his regiment's flag was the first to wave on Marye's Hights, May 3, 1863. I have no doubt the flag of the 7th was there, but not until after the 6th Me. was. He also says he saw the 6th Me. ascending the hill to their left some time after the 7th had gained the Hights. He is mistaken; if he saw any regiment it was some other than the I have been amused sometimes to see articles

ent regiments, claiming to have been the first on Marye's Hights, but Holehouse takes the cake. It is all nonsense for a man in the ranks or even a company officer to pretend to know all that is going on in different parts of the field. Nevertheless, I am going to tell what little I know about it. I know where the flag went, for I had orders before we started (being Sec-

ond Sergeant of Co. C) to look out for the col-The 6th Me. formed the right of the line, the right flank resting near a plank road which wound down the hill and crossed the canal, the left resting near a small redoubt from which the enemy had been driven in the early part

On our immediate left was the 31st N. Y., while deployed as skirmishers in front of both regiments was a portion of the 5th Wis. About eleven o'clock an attacking column, consisting of the 61st Pa. and 43d N. Y., marching by the flank, moved across the bridge on the immediate right of the 6th, and advanced up the plank road to attack, and as they became warmly engaged with the enemy,

the 6th was ordered forward. The instant the advance began all the ene mies' works in their front, stone wall, rifle-pits and redoubts, belched forth a terrible fire of musketry, which did fearful execution in our

ranks. Silent, cool, and determined, the men with closed ranks pushed steadily on, routing the enemy from behind the stone wall at the point of the bayonet, and pressing on to the rifle-pits without a halt and without firing a shot. The mishers. After a short halt the regiment was pushed down the plank road in pursuit of the flying enemy. During the halt on the Hights got permission to go back over the ground to look for my brother, Lieut. Campbell, of Co.

F. whom some of the boys said was shot. I went back, saw the dead and wounded lying in all directions. Capt. Ballanger, Co. C. was killed just inside of the stone wall by the house, Capt. Gray, of Co. A, farther to the right, and Capt. Young, Co. G, to the left. A little in the rear of the stone wall lay Maj. Haycock, but I did not see a 7th Mass. man

dead or alive. In five minutes from the time we started our flag was waving on the fort. The 6th lost 128 officers and men killed and wounded. If we did not get there until after the 7th Mass., how did we lose so many men? Surely they didn't turn their guns on us?

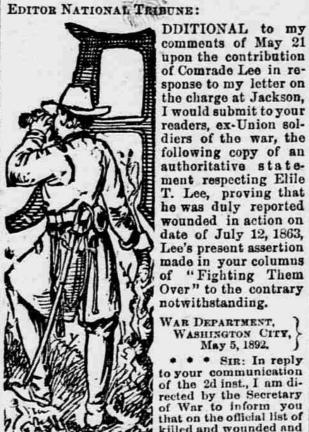
I remember hearing one of the boys telling about being back to the fort, and hearing a Color-Bearer making a great hurrah. He asked what the trouble was, and was told the 7th Mass, was the first to place their flag on the works. But he told the man the 6th Me, had been there a half-hour before. I have no doubt the 7th Mass. did all that

was required of them, and did it nobly, but their flag was not the first on the Hights. I will close with the following from the report of George Fuller, Major, commanding 6th Me., Jan. 6, 1864:

"May 2, an advance of the entire line was ordered, and the regiment went forward in also Porter's conduct during the campaign, line of battle, the skirmishers driving the enemy before them, until darkness put a stop to the advance. During the night the regiment was ordered to proceed to Fredericksburg, and soon after daylight it formed in line of battle in front of Marye's Hights, and a few minutes after 10 a. m. the order to charge was given, and the regiment advanced on the double-quick. In this battle the 6th won a reputation that will live with the history of the being filled with obstructions, such as fallen campment, and there will be a great rush for the enemy turned his attention to the 6th Me. of you. will furnish you with 100, having a fine picture

trees, and being almost impassable from fre- ON THE GETTYSBURG FIELD and 5th Wis. The whole of the enemy's fire swept through the devoted ranks of the two regiments, but with wild cheers the men rushed on the fortifications, and the victory was won in four minutes from the commence-ment of the attack. The flag of the 6th Me. was the first to wave from the battlements of the enemy's works. The loss of the regiment in this terrible engagement was 128 officers and men killed and wounded-Maj. Joel Haycock, Capts. Young, Gray and Ballanger being killed instantly.-B. A. CAMPBELL, First Sergeant,

Co. C, 6th Me., Pembroke, Me. COL. ELILE T. LEE. Capt. Littlefield Again After the Scalp of the Gallant Hibnoisan.



sponse to my letter on the charge at Jackson, I would submit to your readers, ex-Union soldiers of the war, the following copy of an authoritative statement respecting Elile T. Lee, proving that he was duly reported wounded in action on date of July 12, 1863, Lee's present assertion made in your columns of "Fighting Them of "Fighting Them Over" to the contrary WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY

Sir: In reply to your communication of the 2d inst., I am directed by the Secretary of War to inform you that on the official list of killed and wounded and missing of the First Brimissing of the First Brigade, Fourth Division, Sixteenth Corps, in action with the enemy on the 12th of July, 1863, at Jackson, Miss., signed by Col. John C. Pugh, Colonel commanding First Brigade, Fourth Division, Sixteenth Corps, appears the name of Elile T. Lee.

Very respectfully, F. C. AINSWORTH, Major and Surgeon, U. S. Army. Now, if Comrade Lee will kindly furnish the names of the "three others of my own company who were wounded on that occasion, yet the report does not show that they were wounded," I hereby agree to ascertain the facts in the matter. For the very credit of survivors of the battles in the great war the time has come to eliminate mere conjectures respecting losses by the participants in said battles.

Another thing respecting losses in Comrade Lee's brigade at Jackson, I am also authoritatively cognizant that a typographical error was made in Fox's work, "Regimental Losses," in keep in mind the title of said article. In order the wounded of the 53d Ill. in this action. The | to make it clear to him and others, allow me to figures given were transposed, and should read 59 wounded, instead of 95. Therefore, counting all missing of the brigade as wounded or | what troops were engaged in it. I did give the lent. A person must be acquainted with the | killed, as was done in my first communication, | names of the commanding officers and their farms, roads, names of places on the field, to Comrade Lee's "estimate" of killed and regiments comprising our brigade, because I give an intelligent statement to any person | wounded on that yet splendid charge is really | felt that a brigade of infantry is a sort of family acquainted with the entire battlefield; if not | and truly 136 men less than recorded by him in | circle, so closely are the members bound to

I would like your readers to particularly to cause a doubt about the writer being on the | note the accuracy of Col. Fox's book in this field. There should be a very great allowance | proof by the records of the War Department, that the name Elile T. Lee was representative of a personality, not missed, in the remarkablyreliable statistics of the casualties of the war that peerless work furnishes; also, to point out that such circumstance as receipt of a wound, or rather two wounds, per the recipient, is creditable to Comrade Lee as a soldier, who, however, like a few too many others, good and faithful soldiers in those years of the country's trial, has evidently since that time posed in masquerade rank; for the rolls of the 41st Ill. rate the comrade as a Sergeant, and he cannot now be Colonel, except that since the war closed he has held that high commission in the National Guards, militia, or served with such rank on some Governor's staff.-R. S. LIT-TLEFIELD, Private to Sergeant, 14th Mass.; Second Lieutenant to Captain, 1st Mass. H. A.

BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

A Wisconsin Comrade Explains the Situation of the 27th Ind. and 2d Mass. at Gettysburg.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: them.

N your issue of the 23d of June Comrade John B. Rankin, of the 27th Ind., airs a grievance against the 2d Mass. It is only a small griovance, and either regiment has plenty of glory, so that they don't need to rob one another. It is possible that an eyewitness may know more about the situation at Gettysburg than either of The 3d Wis. was near the edge of the meadow

and immediately on the left of the 2d Mass. when they were ordered to charge. The writer saw them getting over their slight breastworks and going across the meadow, not by the left flank, as Lieut. Rankin states, but directly to the front. As they approached the edge of the woods on the opposite side they obliqued to the left and prevented our firing by getting in our front, and when

they were ordered back they came back to our left, thus passing around our regiment to get to their place again. Very soon after the 2d Mass, advanced into the meadow the 27th Ind. was seen advancing: in fact, so soon after that the movements seemed simultaneous with them. I could see the 2d when they started, but could not see the 27th until they were in the meadow. They encountered a fearful fire from the front and also from the rebels, who were on the opposite side of Rock Creek, upon their right flank. No regiment in the army could have done any more than they did, and very many would

not have done so well; but all the same they were ordered back, or fell back of their own accord, some time before the 2d Mass, did. It is probable that they were not in the meadow to exceed three minutes, and in that time lost 110 killed and wounded. The 2d Mass. was in a less-exposed situation, and were in long enough to lose 136 men. This attack had diverted the attention of the enemy so much that Gen. Geary's advance from the other side had driven them back, and a few minutes later enemy's line gave way in wild confusion and | Col. Stephenson, then Captain of Co. B, 3d did not rally, but either surrendered in the fort | Wis., with two companies, took about the line or continued their flight down the plank road. of march that Lieut. Rankin marks out as the Col. Burnham immediately sent out skir- route of the 2d Mass. and advanced his skirmishers, and with a loss of only one or two, wounded, went in and occupied the ground from which the enemy had given the 27th Ind. and 2d Mass. such a bloody reception .- J. W. HINKLEY, Co. E, 3d Wis., West Superior, Mich.

Was Greatly Surprised.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In your paper of April 14 I noticed an article from C. E. Marvin. 2d N. Y. (Harris's Light) Cav., in which he offers a fitting enlogy to the loyalty and ability of Gen. Irvin McDowell, with whom the old soldiers of the Nation are well acquainted; but I was greatly surprised to read a paragraph worded thus: 'I was with him every hour he spent in the

saddle on Pope's retreat; rode with him the night he visited Fitz-John Porter to try to persuade that arch-traitor to co-operate with him and obey Pope's orders." It was my good fortune to be a member of one of the best corps in the Army of the Potomac (the Sixth, or Franklin's); was at Gen. Slocum's Headquarters during the Peninsular

campaign, and was informed of the facts connected with the stubborn resistance made by Porter against Stonewall Jackson and Robert E. Lee combined, yet have never learned that Gen. McDowell followed Jackson. He, I believe, remained in his works, which I always thought to be a great error of judgment on the part of Gen. McDowell. After the stern resistance of Gen. Porter.

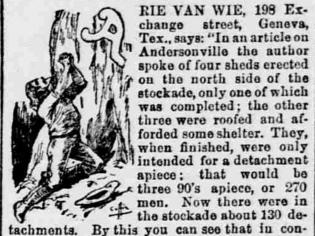
that it was possible, or even probable, for a man of his caliber to show the white feather. or be justly charged with being a traitor, would be hard, very hard, to credit; neither would I believe the charge to be true were he to attach thereto his affidavit .- J. F. BREAKENBIDGE. Albany, N. Y. The customary price of G. A. R. cards is \$2 per 100, but THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE

with our (Slocum's) brigade as reinforcement,

PICKET SHOTS.

From Alert Comrades All Along the Line.

Stockades at Andersonville.



Mintended for a detachment apiece: that would be three 90's apiece, or 270 men. Now there were in the stockade about 130 detachments. By this you can see that in considering the number confined in the stockade -about 30,000-what proportion could avail themselves of this shelter-1 in 30. In the Fall after the capture of Atlanta, the prisoners were sent away from Andersonville. The first 11 detachments-what survived-from Belle Island were sent to Savannah; others to Florence, S. C. Of the men sent to Savannah, in time-except 2,000 at Blackshire-1,000 were paroled, the others sent to Florence or back to Andersonville, arriving about the last of December. The writer was one of the number. John McElroy, 16th Ill. Cav., author of a history of Andersonville, was with the second thousand. We remained at Andersonville until the last of March and in April. Many of us are there yet; 12,367 died before we got there. This time enough of our little number-not over 4,000lied to swell the list to near 14,000 men."

A Comrade's Statement Verified. T. A. Cord, Pomona, Cal., says that in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE of May 12, in referring to Lieut, B. C. Shaw's description of the wounding of Col. B. C. Kelley at Philippi, W. Va., June 3, 1861, that Lieut. Shaw is right in his description. The writer was in Capt. Phil Kushner's company (E, 16th Ohio, Col. Irving commanding,) and was Sergeant of the guard that took Col. Kelley back from Philippi to Grafton; was also Sergeant of the guard that took a detail of eight men and carried a wounded rebel on a stretcher four miles in the country to his home, he having lost a leg from the first shot of a 4-pounder from the top of the hill. A Comrade's Explanation.

I. B. Webster, Captain, Co. I, 10th Ky., Louisville, Ky., says: "In a recent issue Comrade E. C. H. Beyland, 9th Ohio, in replying to my article, the 'Death of Zollicoffer,' did not say that I made no attempt to give a description of the 'battle of Mill Springs,' or to say each other. However, I did not intend to insinuate that there were no other troops there, for I knew there were. The history of that fight has been written by those far better qualified to do so than I. That the 9th and the 2d Minn, were there I knew, and am prepared to say that there were not in the service two more gallant regiments. This I state from observation. As to Woolford's cavalry, they were everywhere. I only had one object in writing that paper (April 21, 1892), and that was to place Gen. S. S. Fry correctly before the readers of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. I thank the comrade for his evidence in saying that I gave a correct account of Zollicoffer's death."

A Comrade Criticized. Hiram W. Davis, Co. D, 32d N. Y., Heath, N. Y., would like to correct Comrade John B. Hayes, 16th N. Y., in giving a short and interesting history of his regiment. He states that the 32d N. Y. formed part of his brigade. The 32d N. Y. was in the Third Brigade, the other regiments being the 18th and 31st N. Y. and 95th Pa. The 27th N. Y., Gen. H. W. Slocum's old regiment, is the one to which Comrade Hayes should have referred, as it was in the

Youngest Soldier.

Thomas S. Timpson, Co. A, 165th N. Y., Buffalo, N. Y., was born Aug. 27, 1847; enlisted Feb. 24, 1864; served until Sep. 1, 1865. E. H. Wishon, Portsmouth, O., was born Aug. 17, 1847; enlisted from Portsmouth, O., 1861, in Battery L, 1st Ohio L. A. At the age of 14 mustered in at Camp Dennison as a lead driver, and at the end of two years promoted to No. 6, and was mustered as a non-commissioned officer at Columbus, O. He never missed a battle. nor was off duty a day, and was considered the baby of the Army of the Potomac.

W. E. Brooks, Garnerville, N. Y., was born Sept. 1, 1847. In 1861 was mustered in the 95th N. Y., and re-enlisted at Culpeper, Va., January, 1864. Discharged July, 1865.

The Capture at Piedmont, D. H. Smith, Co. D. 20th Pa. Cav., Elliotsburg, Pa., says: "Comrade Lewis, 1st N. Y. Cav., in calling Comrade Hildebrand to account about the prisoners captured at Piedmont June 5, 1864, should know that the 20th Pa. Cav. had a hand in their capture. After the 34th Mass., 12th W. Va., and 54th Pa. had driven the enemy back through the woods three companies of the 20th Pa. Cav. charged on their left through a wheatfield, killing many and capturing a large number of prisoners. They rode on and through their line, while the infantry charged them in front. The comrade says they lost eight men out of their regiment. Co. D of the 20th Pa. Cav. lost nine in this charge." A few weeks ago a comrade asked: 'Did Gen. Hunter mount negroes when the soldiers had to walk?' If this question had been referred to a certain member of the 20th Pa. Cav. he could have answered it, I think. I met that comrade in Philadelphia last Summer and he ooked as though he could outwalk almost any negro yet. I do know there was danger of Hunter's tent being punched full of holes for a few nights on the Lynchburg raid. Hope the comrade that was taken off that horse when

Information Asked and Given. Mrs. Mary A. Boyle, 334 Oakland avenue, Green Point, Brooklyn, N. Y., wants the address of any comrade who was in the 1st N. Y. M't'd Rifles in 1862.

the negro was put on will let us hear about it."

Mrs. Mary Dunn, Talbot street, St. Thomas, Canada, wants the address of comrades who knew Peter DeHaven Dunn, who served in both army and navy. Cicero Hawley, Co. B, 104th Ohio, Los Angeles,

Looking over the column of In formation Asked and Given, I thought I would like to know who the old soldier was that stole a silver watch from a comrade in the printing office at Wilmington, N. C., in the Spring of 1865. The undersigned had charge of the office for the Government at the time.' What Soldiers Are These?

Sam Swofford, jr., First Lieutenant, Co. D. 7th Tenn. M't'd Inf., Orme's Store, Tenn., says: Just after the battle of Chickamauga some soldiers who had been wounded were brought to Pikeville, Tenn., and, I think, some of them died and were buried there. I wish to know who they were and to what commands they belonged. Anyone knowing anything concerning this will confer a favor by writing to the above address."

The Winfield Scott.

H. C. Burgess, Montrose, Pa., would like to correct the Lieutenant that has been writing up the Hilton Head expedition in November, 1861, as he stated that the 48th N. Y. was on the Winfield Scott. That is a mistake. Six companies of the 50th Pa. were on that vessel. The writer was a member of Co. D, 50th Pa., and was on the vessel, and shall never forget the terrible storm they passed through. The vessel was terribly wrecked and came as near going to the bottom as possible. The masts were cut down. The writer cut down one of the masts, also helped to clear the boat of anything that was a burden to it.

Army of the Cumberland.

Painter, Tenn., was overjoyed to see the article appointed Secretary of War Dec. 17, 1891.] by Capt. Moses Wiley, of 1st Tenn. Cav., and would be pleased to see something more from him, as well as from others. The writer says: There has been volumes written of the doings of the Army of the Potomac, and possibly many readers of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE now aged 25 and 30 years don't know that there was any such an organization, and part of it marched with Sherman to the sea and part of it annihilated Hood's legions while the Army of the about you.

Potomac was dealing destruction to Lee's army around Richmond and at the final round-up at Appomattox."

The Gulf Squadron.

W. F. Demnuse, U. S. S. Brooklyn, Birmingham, Ala., writes: "Shipmate Simmons, of the Naval Veterans' Association, has favored the readers of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE with an historical sketch of the operations of the U. S. Navy during the rebellion. Shipmate Simmons, in copying from the Navy record in the War Department, seemed to have suffered with the same disease as did Senators and Congressmen of past sessions, viz., 'short-sightedness towards the Navy.' Our good shipmate gave us an account of the North and of the Western flotillas, and of Com. Foote's fleet on the upper rivers, and he closes with the words, 'The end?' Let me remind him that we had during the rebellion what was called the Gulf Blockading Squadron, under the command of Admiral Farragut, who commanded a fleet of some fifty vessels of all sizes. Farragut operated not only on the Gulf coast, but also on the Mississippi River so far as Port Hudson, where I served until its surrender, July, 1863. Will Shipmate Simmons please look over the Navy record again and give the readers of THE NATIONAL At every industrial exhibition where exhibited they have received the highest awards. They are endorsed fleet in the time of the rebellion?"

The Battle of Bentonville.

Thomas D. Goundrey, Sergeant, Co. B, 141st

N. Y., Townsend, N. Y., says: "The article on Bentonville, written by Comrade L. Hendrick, which appeared in a recent issue, interested me very much, as I was on the other side just then, having been taken a prisoner the morning of the 19th of March, with James Tapp and Leander Smith. We were detailed from the Twentieth Corps, but becoming separated from the detail on the 18th, pushed forward during the day and at night succeeded by ruse in passing through the Fourteenth Corps' pickets after dark, expecting thereby to get ahead of their foragers in the morning. We got a little previous and were gobbled up by a squad of the 3d S. C. Cav. So now I can tell Comrade Hendrick what was the effect of the case-shot sent over by his battery. The Johnnies truly got a setback, and came to the rear in all shapes-hatless, bleeding, and also carried in blankets. We prisoners were moved out of range, as we thought not any too soon, as the ground was being torn up all about us. After the batteries spoken of by Comrade Hendrick took position, the Johnnies advanced up the ravine. This must have been in the afternoon. When the batteries opened on them, case-shot came tearing through their ranks and plowing up the ground about us. We were again moved to the rear double-quick about two miles. I must say that never in my experience did I see wounded men come back in such numbers as they did from that ravine. This battle must have been a great surprise, as the officers told us prisoners that they had got Sherman just where they wanted him. In conclusion would say, that if the Seventeenth Corps' skirmishers had been supported by their line of battle, the only bridge across Mill Creek could have been taken, the only line of retreat cut off, and the Johnnies would have been like the soldier that caught the Tartar-unable to get away. Boys, speak out, and tell us how you saw it at Bentonville."

E. C. Kincaid, Co. K, 27th N. Y., Elgin, Ill., says: "If not greatly at fault Slocum's Brigade on the Peninsula consisted of the 16th N. Y., 96th Pa., 5th Me. and 27th N. Y. (his old regiment), and not the 32d N. Y. At least I have a vivid recollection of Gaines's Mill where the straw hats of the 16th N. Y. under Col. Howland joined the right flank of the 27th N. Y., and formed a target visible even in the darkness of smoke that hung over the field between five and six p. m."

A Confederate's Claim. H. T. Bird, 8th Iowa Cav., Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, says: "In an article copied from the Atlanta Journal, I see one Charles Montgomery (Confederate) makes claim to firing the last shot during the war, placing the date April 16, 1865. By referring to my army journal I find that our regiment had two men killed and two wounded April 23, 1865, and we did not receive news of the armistice until the 25th instant. Our regiment belonged to Croxton's Brigade, and was styled the "lost brigade" in our General's (Wilson's) official report, having been detached from the main command early in the campaign and ordered off towards Tuscaloosa. Our commander finding it impossible to join the main army mapped out a campaign of his own, and after finishing up Tuscaloosa marched off towards Talledega and destroyed the iron works in that vicinity. We encountered a Gen. Hill in this part of Alabama and suspect the last fighting was done by our joint forces. At least we were a week later than Montgomery who makes the claim in the said journal."

This Settles It.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Since the close of the civil war one Robert H. Hendershott, once a member of the 8th Mich., has been posing as the "only and original drummerboy of the Rappahannock," basing his claim to the title upon his alleged crossing of the Rappahannock River in a pontoon-boat Dec. 11, 1862, with the members of the 7th Mich. No body of old soldiers can better afford to be generous than the survivors of the gallant 7th. Not one of them seeks to detract one particle of whatever fame may attach to any one of the many brave exploits of the war of the rebellion; but when one who, like this Hendershott, claims honors which he never won, or to ride a high horse at the expense of brave men, the 7th most emphatically protests and as emphatically demands proof, which so far has never been furnished. If he is deserving of this honor on nothing but his own statements, so the survivors of the 7th feel that they, too, should receive on public occasions equal honors; for there is no charge of false pretense attaching to their skirts. At their Reunion at Fenton, June 14, 1892, the following resolution was adopted as the sentiment of the Association, with the request that it be made public:

Resolved, That we, the surviving members of the 7th Mich., do hereby emphatically protest against and deny the claim made by one Robert H. Hendershott to be the "original and only drummerboy of the Rappahannock"; that he was present and crossed the Rappahannock River at Frederjeksburg, Dec. 11, 1862, with said 7th, and challenge him to bring one witness who can testify that he saw the said Hendersholt cross in one of the pontoon-boats with the members of the 7th, as claims. Failing in this, we feel ourselves justified in declaring in a public manner our belief that his claim is a fraud and an attempt to gain notoriety at the expense of those who voluntarily offered their lives, if necessary, in an undertaking almost unparalleled in the annals of human bravery, and declare our belief that the honor of such titl belongs to Comrade John Spillane, of Detroit; and we also emphatically protest against the alleged action of the managers of the National Encampment at Washington to be held in September, to place the said Hendershott at the head of the parade as the representative of our Association, as he has no part or connection with it.

CHAS. HAMILTON. JAS. M. GREENFIELD. Committee.

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S. B. Elkins.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Will you oblige several of your readers in this place by giving a short sketch of the life of Hon, S. B. Elkins, our present Secretary of War? There is considerable talk about his life from 1860 to 1865. By giving the facts of the case you will oblige them very much.-GEO. ORME, Wahoo,

[Stephen Benton Elkins was born in Perry County, Ohio, Sept. 26, 1841; received his early education in the public schools of Missouri, and graduated from the University of that State, at graduated from the University of that State, at Columbia, in the class of 1860; was admitted WELL DRILLING MACHINERY. Send for catalogue. to the bar in 1863, and in the same year emigrated to New Mexico, where he acquired a knowledge of the Spanish language, and began the practice of law; was a member of the Territorial Legislative Assembly of New Mexico in 1864 and 1865; held the offices of Territorial District Attorney, Attorney-General, and United States District Attorney; was elected to the 43d Congress as a Republican, and while abroad was renominated and elected in 1875; during his first term in Congress was a member of the Republican National Committee, on which he served for three Presidential campaigns. After leaving Congress Mr. Elkins W. A. Headrick, Co. K. 1st Tenn. Cav., devoted himself to business affairs. He was

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